

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1871.

Amusements To-day, Poorh's Theatre—The Man O' Airlis, Bowery Theatre—Pounp. Br: ant's Opera House—756 it., between 5th and 1th away. Fifth Av. Theatre—No Name. Grand Opera Bouse—Thre Hunchbacks. Niblo's Arden—Kit, The Advances Traveller. Newcomb & Arlington's Minatrola—25th it, and Brondway. Cirmple Theatre-East Lyona

Wood's Museum-Three Blind Mice. Matines

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For the accommodation of persons residing up town, advertisements for THE SUN will be received at our regardar rates at the up-town advertisement office, 545, West Thirty second street, at the junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M

THE FARMERS' CANDIDATE, For President:

The Great and Good HORACE GREELEY,

TEXAS.

Aleck Stephens on the Amendments.

The Augusta Chronicle is authorized by ALEXANDER H. STEPHESS to say, in explicit terms, that he regards the Thirteenth Amendment as a valid part of the Constitution, because it was duly ratified by the Southern States; but that he does not regard the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments as valid parts of the instrument, because they wer-

carried "by a violent displacement of the regular governments of the Southern States, and the erection in their stead of military despotism." A great deal of this sort of solemn nonsense emanates from other sources than the metaphysical brain of this pert disciple of the Califoun school.

In the months of May, June, and July, 1865, President Johnson issued proclamations creating provisional governments in seven of the States recently in rebellion. He appointed provisional Governors, directed the election of delegates to State Conventions to frame constitutions for those-States, pre scribed the qualifications of the voters who were to choose the delegates and of the delegates themselves, and empowered the Conventions or the Governors to cause Legislatures to be chosen, also prescribing in the latter case the qualifications of voters and members. Congress was not then in session, and there was no existing statute authorizing these proceedings of the President, and nobody has ever been able to prove that the President had any such authority, or if he had, to show where he got it; while on the other hand, his power in the premises was vehemently denied by the secessionists, seriously questioned by a large majority of the jorni people of the Union, and, soon after Congress met in December, was wholly ignored by both Houses. Nevertheless, as the South had at the point of the bayonet submitted to these provisional governments, and the chasm had thus been bridged over, the people and Congress looked with a lenient eye upon what they really regarded as usurpe tions of the President.

Before Congress adjourned in March, 1865. it had submitted to the States for their ratification the Thirteenth Amendment, the rebellion still being in existence at that time. During the autumn of 1865 Legislatures were chosen and met in the rebel States under the authority of the previsional gov ernments created by President Johnson, and six of those Legislatures immediately ratified the Thirteenth Amendment, not one of those States being then represented in either branch of Congress. On Dec. 18, 1865, by adding all these States to the other States which by that time bad ratified the amendment, the requisite number was obtained, and the Secretary of State issued a proclamation declaring the amendment a part of the Constitution. And this is the amendment, and the only one of the three whose ratification Mr. STEPHENS says is

Congress, the law-making, the war-originating, and the war-regulating department of the Government, during its sessions of 1866 and 1867 revised and altered John son's bungling work of reconstruction, and ultimately established in the late rebel States, not provisional and temporary, but regular and permanent governments. And after those governments were in full operation, and after some of those States were represented in both branches of Congress, the Legislatures of a portion of them ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. These ratifications, added to those of other States about which there was no question, made up a sufficient number, and the two amendments were thereupon in the usual way declared to be parts of the Constitution. And these ratifications Mr. STE-PHENS maintains to be invalid, and the amendments mere waste paper!

Now, as an original proposition, tested by indisputable facts, one would suppose that if there be any doubt about the validity of either amendment on account of the character of the ratification by the rebel States, it is the Thirteenth, and not the Fourteenth and Fifteenth. If the States which were permanently and absolutely reconstructed under acts of Congress were not good enough to ratify, certainly those were not which had only a temporary and provisional exist ence under proclamations issued by the President without any known authority

whatever. The reason why STEPHENS and his echoes give up the fight on the Thirteenth Amendment is because they dare not do otherwise. Resistance to it would be an attempt to restore slavery, and would bring upon their heads an avalanche of denunciation which might result in hanging a dozen or twenty of the rebel chiefs; whereas, on a quibble wil ch is beneath criticism, dev resist who I's recenth because it disfrance

wo and invalidates their debt, and the

hands of negroes, and has made the South | identity. the prey of carpet-baggers and scalawags. As to their pretence that there exists any solid reason for denying the validity of the last two amendments while acknowledging hypocrisy, and the Democratic party ought | we have already spoken : to treat the notion with contempt.

The Great Tichborne Trial in England. For romantic interest and extraordinary incident the story now being told in the English Court of Common Pleas, before Lord Chief Justice BOVILL and a special jury, in the great case of TICHBORNE agt. LUSHING-TON, can scarcely be surpassed by any novel. The question involved is the plaintiff's idenity with ROGER C. D. TICHBORNE, who left England in 1853, and was supposed to have been lost at sea. If his claim is established, ne will come into possession of a baronetcy and a vast estate; while, if he should fail, e may well be regarded as the most re-

narkable impostor of modern times. Questions of personal identity are almost always interesting, and are generally of much importance to the parties immediately concerned; as, for instance, where the wrong man is hanged by reason of his close resemblance to the real criminal, as has unquestionably happened more than once. But such a case rarely excites the same degree of public interest as is manifested when, as here, the claim to a title and a great estate is disputed, on the ground that the claimant is an impostor

The TICHBORNE trial was begun on the 13th of May, before a jury of eleven by consent of the counsel on both sides, who comprise some of the ablest men at the bar. Thus far only the plaintiff's evidence has been heard; but it is of such a character as almost to justify the remark of one of the witnesses that the claimant is "either Sir Roger Tich-BORNE or the devil."

About some of the facts there is no controversy. It is Certain that ROGER C. D. TICHTORNE, the son of Sir JAMES D. TICH-BORNE and Lady HARRIET F. TICHBORNE. was born in January, 1829; that he was brought up in Paris, where his father and mother then resided, under the care of a French tutor named CHATILLON, the family being Roman Catholics; that in 1845 he was sent to school in England; that he entered the British army as an officer of the Carbineers in 1849, and was stationed for a while at Dublin with his regiment; and that in 1853, from some cause which is not clearly explained, he left England, proceeded to Havre, and there embarked on a sailing ves sel called the Pauline, bound for Valparaiso.

While an officer in the army young Tich-BORNE was rather slim, about five feet eight nches in height, and having been educated n France his English was decidedly foreign n accent. His departure to South America can be attributed only to the unhappiness which he experienced in his home relations owing to the miserable life which his parents led together; to the ridicule he encountered in the army owing to his deficient education, and which led him to sell his commission and to his love for a wild, roaming life.

It is alleged in behalf of the claimant that ROGER TICHBORNE, accompanied by a servant named Moore, reached Vs paraiso n safety, and thence went to Santiago, where MOORE fell sick and Was left behind by his master, who expected to continue his voyage in the Pauling. After residing a short time at a pace called Melipilla, he abandoned this idea and made a journey across the continent of South America. Returning to Santiago, he met Moore again. and then made his way to Rio Janeiro, where he embarked on the Bella, a vessel bound for New York.

Now there is no doubt that the real ROGER TICHEORNE was on board the Bella when she sailed. The Bella was lost at sea; and when news reached England that the vessel and all hands had gone down, it was firmly believed that Sir ROGER had shared their fate. His father's will was proved, and the next of kin, whose guardians appear as de fendants in this suit, took the property.

On the proposition that one person was saved from the wreck of the Bella, and that that person was Sir ROGER TICHBORNE, is based the plaintiff's claim in this great suit He says that two boats left the vessel that he was in one of them; and that after floating about in it for three days he was picked up by an American vessel and taken to Melbourne, where he landed in July, 1854.

The Australian gold excitement was then at its height; but Sir Roger-assuming that the claimant is he-being a good horseman, went to work at breaking horses, instead of digging gold. He was very foud of horses, and met with much success, remaining for some time in the service of a gentleman named Fosten in Gippsland, and changing his name to THOMAS CASTRO, that of a friend he had made in Chili. He was married in 1865, and has had two children.

In the mean time a sailor who had solicit ed alms of Sir Rogen's mother, Lady Tich-BORNE, at Tichborne Park, in England, saying that he had come from Australia, told her that he had heard while there of some persons shipwrecked on the Bella having been picked up and brought to Melbourne. This was in 1858. Lady TICHBORNE attach ed considerable importance to it, although her husband did not; but after his death and in 1863, she advertised the fact and for nformation concerning her lost son in England, Australia, and elsewhere. The advertisements came to the notice of the claimant, and led to his return to England with his

family in 1866. How far does the alleged ROGER TICH BORNE of 1866 and of to-day resemble the ROGER TICHBORNE who sailed from Havre in the year 1853? He is very much stouter, his height differs little, if at all, and he is utterly unable to speak French, which was the language of his childhood.

But the evidence of his identity is exceed ngly strong. His mother-since dead-recognized him and acknowledged him as her son. Mr. HOPKINS, the family solicitor, who had known the young man very intimately, recognized him. A cousin, who had previ ously made up his mind that the claimant was an arrant impostor, succumbed at the first interview, and recognized him. MOORE, the servant who went out in the Pauline, identified him. The regimental tailor knew

as the man for whom he had formerly

Fifteenth because it places ballots in the and privates in the Carbineers swore to his

The claimant's lack of education has been much commented on ; and the Solicitor General, who is one of the counsel for the dethe validity of the Thirteenth, it is sheer his cross examination of the cousin of whom be represented in the Legislature upon a

"The Solicitor-General—Does he say 'howsom-dever'? [Launhter] Witness—Yes, he does.
"Have you ever heard him say 'his abscess busted'? [Launhter] Witness—No.
"The Solicitor-General—Do you mean to say that he would pass muster among English gentlemen as an Enellsh gentlemen awho would not usse muster as English gentlemen who would not usse muster as English gentlemen any better than he does. They are men apparently no better than farmers, and I would place Trunsonne among that class. I have heard of persons called English gentlemen who were so diliterate is conversation that you would take them to be nothing better than pig-jon-bers.

with take them to be nothing better than pig-job-bers.

"The Solicitor-General—Was the Rooms Tich-Bonns of 1849 s man whose manners were no better than a farmer, or more than equal to a pig-jobber? Witness—In those days he did not dress in the par-ticular style that he afterward adopted.

"The Solicitor-General—I am not speaking about his dress, but his manners. Witness—I never said that the present claimant had no better manners than a pig-jobber.

"The Solicitor-General—Do you mean to say that the manners of the Tichbonna whom you knew in 1848 were no better than those of a farmer or vir-jobber? Witness—He had not then developed. His dress was very sloveniy.

jobber? Witness—He had not then developed. His dress was very slovenly.

"The Solicator General—Do you mean to say that the manners of the claimant are as good as the manners of the Tichhoans whom you knew in 1848? Witness—Quite as good. I have seen him entervain gentlemen, and, with the exception of some inaccuracies of language, I have seen him preside at his table with as much repose as any gentleman. He was a man whom you could not distinguish from the vast number of gentlemen except in some inaccuracies of language. racies of language.
"The Solicitor-General—Such as 'howsomdever." [Laughter.]

A lady who had known young Mr. Ticu-BORNE before 1853, when French was his favorite tongue, testified that while dining with the claimant since his return she spoke a few words in French, when he evinced his knowledge of what she said, proving that he had not wholly forgotten the language.

Almost every witness thus far has described the manner in which he tested the claimant's memory as to incidents which it seems scarcely possible could be known to an impostor; and in every instance the statements made by him have coincided with the recollection of the questioner.

Since his return the claimant has been engaged until now in collecting the evidence for this suit; and through what perils he had to proceed, the following passage from the opening speech of Sergeant BALLANTINE

"Commissions were issued both to Australia and Mehpilia. I may say that from that you cannot doubt that Sir Roger Tichnorns has been largely supported, and that a large number of Present implicitly believe in his story, and have been ready to help him in moners as well as in courienance. Sir Roger Treunorns started with the South American commission; but after they leached Rio it became a question whether they should cross the Cordilleras orgo round by Cape Lron. Sir Roger had naturally a strong objection to a sea voyage, and whils the other members, afraid to undertake the risks of crossing the Cordilleras, went by the sea, in Roger started by that route, and had reached Cadova, a viaculon the frontier of the mountains. There he became extremely ill, and, in consequence, he was obliged to return to England without making its way across the Cordilleras. As a singular opicode in this extraordinary case, I may mention that the diligence in which he had to see his place was stopped in the Cordilleras, and every person in murdered."

Of course we cannot how when when we are in " Commissions were issued both to Australia and

Of course we cannot 'now what was in the counsel's mind we he said this; but it certainly was a very remarkable fact that every traveller in the diligence in which it was known the claimant intended to cross the morgatains should have been murdered on that journey.

Almost all that can be said of the defence is, that it will rest upon the assumed death of Sir Roger Tichborne on the occasion of the shipwreck of the Bella. Although we have as yet heard only one side of the case, and not the whole of that, it is certain that if the claimant is not Sir ROGER TICHBORNE, he ought to be in some doubt as to his per sonal identity by the time the trial is ended. He might soliloquize after the manner of the Yale student named Ammi, who, coming home from a late dinner, held forth to himself thus: "Am I AMMI, or am I not AMMI! If I am not AMMI, who the d-l am I?"

Spain Not Responsible.

The absurdity of looking to Madrid for redress for any outrage committed in Cuba has been for the last two years so self-evident that the representatives, both naval and consular, of all other nations except our own have long since adopted the system of exacting immediate reparation from the local authorities. The consequence has been that the flags of such nations and the lives of their citizens have been respected.

While American citizens who happen to be obnoxious to the volunteers are denied admission into Cuba, and while their property confiscated and destroyed, HAMILTON FISH, in lieu of accepting the responsibility and ordering our vessels of war to act in the remises, wastes time and money in tele graphing to Madrid and demanding the pubication of orders by the Spanish Government which he knows full well Spain has no power to enforce.

Two years ago Gen. PRIM assured Gen. SICKLES that DE RODAS had orders to shoot down any refractory volunteers. Since then the volunteers have packed DE Rodas off to Spain; and the last steamer brings us news that they have deposed the Governor of Cienfuegos-the most important point on the southern coast-simply because he thwarted their will in protecting from their fary a small boy, whose crime was the possession of a handkerchief embroidered with a red star. Mr. Fish's sole excuse will probably be that the evil is not in Madrid. Neither is the remedy. He should deal with both where he finds them.

Reform Needed in Connecticut. How long will the people of Connecticut ontinue to endure the rotten borough sysem of representation which prevails in their

Legislature?

The city of New Haven, for instance, polls nore votes than the counties of Windham and Tolland together. New Haven sends but two members to the General Assembly while the counties of Windham and Telland send forty-five. The town of Union, in Tolland county, with less than two hundred voters, elects two members, while the city of Bridgeport, with three thousand, elects but one. The town of Marlborough, with only one hundred voters, elects one member, while Meriden, with over two thousand voters, elects only one.

The city of New Haven polls more votes than four Senate districts, which include twenty-nine towns, that send forty-six members to the General Assembly; and yet New Haven forms only a part of the Fourth Senate District.

These facts illustrate the degree of popu lar misrepresentation which prevails in Connecticut. It may be questioned whether

provision of the Constitution which makes it the duty of the United States to guarantee to each State a republican form of government. But however that may be, it is high time that the people of Connecticut should fence, elicited the following testimony on reform their Constitution, so that they may basis of justice and equality.

> The London Spectator publishes a letter from one Augusts DE Bourson, claiming to be the son of Louis XVII., and consequently the legitimate heir to the French throne. His father, he says, escaped from the Temple prison in Paris, found an asylum in England, and passed his life there under the pseudonyme of Mayes. Now that the Boursons are about to have a new deal, this representative of the direct line of that dynasty puts in his modest claim. He does not in so many words demand the throne of France; but he intimates that a pressing request for its acceptance by him would not be declined. In his lofty contempt for such parvenues as the Count DE CHAMBORD and the Orleans princes, he at least exhibits one characteristic trait of the family. And when he quotes against the former his own grandiloquent words, that "all haphazard governments, not founded on legitimacy, after a few years of fancied safety, will have to succomb," the disinterested reader must acknowledge that he deals a staggering blow at that representative of obscurity and divine right. The Maves-Bourson branch of the family having spoken, let us now hear from the WILLIAMS-BOURBON representative. The Rev. ELEAZER WILLIAMS is unfortunately dead, but his son, a young man with marked Indian physiognomy, earns an honest livelihood as master of a trading sloop on Lake Michigan. As a candidate for the crown of France he would probably not suffer in respect to intellectual endowments by comparison with either CHAMBORD OF MEVES, and he would carry to the discharge of his delicate duties an infusion of Yankee common sense and enterprise, to which his competitors can lay no claim. Under the sway of an American Bourbon France might enter upon a new career of useful-

> ness and glery. It is stated in the columns of the Tribune that "Gen. Horace PORTER, Private Secretary to the President," was in Atlanta on Friday "Gen. PORTER'S visit to Georgia," adds the Tribune, "is believed to have a political significance, and is approsed to be in the interest of Gen. Grant's renomination." These statements are probably more accurate politically than in the allegation that Gen. Poursa is the Private Secretary of the President. He is not, and being a military man cannot be, Private Secretary. That is a civil office, and is filled by Mr. ROBERT M. Douglas. Nor do we believe that Gen. Porter bimself ever gave any countenance to the false assertion that he is the Private Scoretary. He is not a man to suggest or allow any such false representation.

> A writer in the Revolution denies "that the divorce of Mrs McFarland reflects anything but honor on Indiana; and yet it was apparently a divorce which could not have been procured out of Indiana, and could not, under the new law. be procured in Indiana." This writer seems to misunderstand the subject. The divorce is not objected to because the law under which it was rocured was unwise and immoral. The trouble is that the divorce itself was fraudulently procured by a dishoporable violation of that very law; in short, by mere trickery and fraud. Whether the law is creditable to Indiana or not is not the question. Neither is the wisdom of a divorce between Mr. McFARLAND and his wife at issue. The law may have been a good one, and there may have been valid reason for divorcing the parties; but that can afford no excuse for obtaining the divorce by fraud and falsehood.

The farmers of the Western States are beoming seriously alarmed in regard to the ravages of the potato bug, and not without good reason, from alliaccounts. Col. FRIEDRICH HECK-ER, a scientific farmer of Belleville, Illinois, who has been investigating the matter, says the bug is a native of the canons of the Rocky Mountains, \$875 25. original haunts in 1864, and is travelling east ward at the rate of about one hundred and fifty miles a year. It has already reached the Atleghany Mountains, the line of its march being over Iowa, Northern Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio; and wherever the potato is found in abundance this destructive insect is likely to make its way in time, though it does not thrive in a southern climate. It also feeds upon the tomato, egg plant, and others belonging to the same family. There are three successive generations in each season. The first of these continnes about twelve days, and if promptly and gen eral v destroyed, the crop may be saved. Soor after its first emergence from the ground it begins to deposit its orange-colored eggs on the inder side of the potato leaf, from twenty to forty in a cluster. If these are not promptly destroved in all the potato fields in the neighbor hood where they appear, the crop is almost certain to be ruined. When it is considered that in 1869 the five States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio Michigan, and Wisconsin produced 84,150,000 bushels of potatoes, valued at \$15,000,000, some des may be formed of the serious nature of this destructive visitation.

An observatory is now in course of erec tion on the roof of the Equitable Building, at the corner of Broadway and Cedar street. The War Department, liberally assisted by the Chamber of Commerce, will establish on this observatory a signal service that will prove of great value to our mercantile marine. By the army code of signals the probable approach of storms toward this part of the coast will be indicated as a warn ing to outgoing vessels. These signals will be visible at Sandy Hook, some distance up the Hudson River, and from the entrance to the Sound. In the ball of the Equitable Building a large map will be placed, giving the territory in which the service has its stations. The state o the weather, the direction and force of the wind, the height of the barometer, with other interest ing meteorological details from every station will be shown by reports received every five hours, and attached to this map. The import ance of this service cannot be overestimated, and it is a fortunate circumstance for the port of New York that the enterprise of the Equitable Life Assurance Company has enabled is to furnish so eligible a site for the signal service operations.

A mule thief was captured a few days ago about forty miles south of Fort Scott, in Kansas, by a party of five men. While in custody he stole two revolvers from his captors, and then, taking the best horse in the party, rode jauntily sway, firing several shots as he left by way o parting compliments. That man should come t New York and devote his energies to politics.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that a Revenue Collector in the State of Kansas named SPEAR, having been found a defaulter to the Gov. ernment in the sum of one hundred and fifts thousand dollars, was indicted under the criminal statutes for defalcation, while civil proceedings were instituted against him on his official bond; but both the civil and criminal cases were compromised by order of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the payment by the delinquent official of eleven thousand dollars-one bundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars less than the amount of the defalcation. The Commercial further charges that the Commissioner is in the habit and fourteen former officers | Congress might not interfere, under that of compromising cases at his office on az parts

statements, without consultation with local officers, and regardless of the interests of the Government. It is possible, however, in the case of Mr. Sprar, that the Commissioner may have looked at his eleven thousand dollars under the influence of blue light, which might have made the sum appear to him a good deal bigger than eleven hundred thousand dollars otherwise would,

The laws in force in some of the Western States, by which persons who sell liquor to tipplers who neglect to provide for their families are made liable for damages, seem to work very icely, and frequent instances are reported where the neglected wives of drunken busbands have recovered handsome sums from the liquor-dealers who furnished the men with the means of intoxication. In Ohio the complainant in such a suit, in her petition for damages, embodies a description of the property where the liquor is sold, and a judgment in such cases constitutes a lien thereon, the owner of the property as well as the liquor-seller being held responsible.

In the statement of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, dated Jan. 10, 1870, we find the following item charged to the account of expenses of the House :

Forty-eight dozen stay laces ... It would be interesting to know what Congressmen use stay laces, and why they use them. The Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER and the Hon. Curistophen C. Bowen might want stay laces, but it is hard to understand why Congressmen generally should need them. Is it possible that they wear correts?

The Tribune does not understand the MEAGHER complication at West Point. It says that after Mr. Roosevert had become satisfied that the President would not appoint young MEAGRER, "he sent in MEAGRER's name, and the young man was duly gazetted." The fact is, that Mr. ROOSEVELT never sent in MEAGUER'S name, and the young man has never been

THE GRAND LODGE OF MASONS.

Memorials to the Dead of 1879-The Sun Reporter Officially Recognized-Final Re-cognition of the Grand Lodge of Quobec. The Grand Lodge opened at 9 A. M. vesterday. Prayer was offered by the R. W. and Rev. Ferdinand . Ewer, D. D., Grand Chaplain.

A resolution was offered and referred to the Comtitlee on Jurisprudence and Condition of Masonry, instructing the Grand officers to apply to the next gidature to have section 272, laws of 1864. amended so as to have the Corporation of the Hall and Asylum to co. st of the Grand and Deputy Grand Masters, Senio, and Junior Grand Wardens, Grand Secretary, and five representatives to be elected annually.

The Crand Master's address was referred to appropriate committees; that portion relating to the death of prominent Masons to a select committee consisting of the R. W. and Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, R. W. Henry D. Walker, R. W. Samuel C. Crane, and R. W. and Rev. John G. Webster.

Past Grand Master Stephen H. Johnson presented his credenicals as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Oregon. He amply requested the Grand Master to announce the fact, he declining a formal reception.

The R. W. E. wood R. Thorne presented his cre dentials as Grand Representative from the Grand Lodges of Minnerota and Oulo. He was received with the Grand honors, and welcomed by the Grand Master, who expressed his gratification that an offi-cer of our Grand Lodge should be chosen by two Grand Lodges as their representative. REPORTS.

REPORTS.

R. W. George H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer, presented his report, in which, after thanking the longes and breilten who had received aim so hospitably during his travels in his official capacity, and the Assistant Grand Lecturers for their zeal and Assistant Grand Lecturers for their tv. he recommended that warrants be

ew Jersey The R. W. F. W. Herring, Secretary to the Board of Relief, presented his report, which was refer to the finance Committee. By the report it appe-that the receipts during the year, including a b-ance on band, were \$6.621.79; expended in chart \$4.44.15; Secretary's sainty, rent, purchase of burnia its, and incidental expenses, \$5.185.63. Balance on hand, \$50.11. The charity was divided among poor brethren, &c. from 36 kingdoms and States outside of New York city, which represented \$1,354.82, and the State,

The Select Committee on Outtuaries reported resolutions of condolence with the Lodges and families of M. W. Mordecai Myers, R. W. John P. Jenkins, R. W. and Rev. Francis Johnson, Bro. George R. Jackson, W. Bro. Jacob T. Van Winkle, and memorial pages were ordered to be inserted in the transactions. Transactions.

The Grand Master here rose and remarked that while the full proceedings of the Grand Lodge were only snown through the publication of the transactions, yet a great portion of them were published in the newspapers, in a manner which might be considered semi-official. There was a brother present and reported the proceedings for

(E. J. Gau) who had reported the proceedings for the last two years with marked ability, and he trust-ed he would be recognized. The R. W. Bro. Woodruff moved that the name be entered in the transactions as the official reporter. THE SUN REPORTER RECOGNIZED. W. Bro. Levi J. Isaacs said: "While I have no

objection to the brother being so recognized, yet think it unfair to Bro, John Mainon of Esstern Star Lodge, a reporter on The Sun, who had reported the proceedings of the Grand Lodge with at least equal ability for the last seventeen years, that his name should not also be inentioned in connection with the proceedings. I move that as an amendment." Grand Master-Well, then, you wish two official

W. Bro. Isancs—I wish Bro. Mahon to be recog-The amendment and resolution were carried unan imously. A motion by W. Bro. Isaacs to donate \$1,000 to the monument to be erected at Washington city "to the memory of our fillustrious brother, George Washington," was referred to the Commit-

THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC The Committee on Foreign Correspondence presented a report in relation to the Grand Lodge of Quenec, giving its history and that of Canada, together with the act creating Canada into a Dominion, and showing that since then New Frunswick and Nova Scotia had been recognized, and recommending the adoption of the following resolution: That the Grand Lodge of New York extends to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in the province of Quebec, full and fraternal recognition as a Grand Lodge. The resolution was passed without debate, and he new Grand Louge was recognized by the Grand

W. Bro. Stemmermann renewed the motion rought up for several years past to excunre com the ritual certain sentences which, in the opin-on of the Hebrew brethren, conflict with their re-After debate the question was referred to the Committee on Work and Lecture

A Letter of Washington that Cost Twenty Thousand Dollars. Washington's letters are becoming very scarce.

I've one of greatest value to New Yorkers has re cently been recovered by the city authorities. Some time ago, the communication sent by Washington, to the Common Council of this city, at the close of the Revolutionary War, was offered by auction, and brought \$2,000. The letter was stolen from the archives of the Corporation Library-but the thie has not been discovered. A suit was instituted by the District Attorney to recover the epistle; and is was finally surrendered to the Clerk of the Common Council—the litigation costing the city over twenty thousand dollars. The letter was written in 1785, and was read before the City Fathers of that year the endorsement made by the City Clerk faintly appears on the back, the officer who stole the letter having partially erased it—to prevent identification. A lithographed fac simile of the letter is to appear in the Corporation Manuel, which will be ready in July.

Major Dunlap, one of the genial clerks of the Department of Finance, received orders from the omptroiler yesterday to dismiss twenty-five officeholders in his Bureau. Capt. O'Rorke, the well-known author of a treatise on sword exercise, is among the decapitated.

We commend to those interested Mr. SIBNET ASHBURY's excellent journal, the Protector. It is devoted to life insurance interests, and treats every branch of that extensive subject with equal intelligence and judgment. There are several journals of the kind; but we know of none more truly worthy of public confidence than the Protector.

Deposit your surplus money in the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, in the Sun Building. Convenient, ind-vantageous, said.-Ado,

THE PRESIDENCY.

OFFICE-HOLDERS' CANDIDATE.

For President:

USELESS S. GRANT. The Grant Machine in the Southern States.

From a Missouri Letter in the Cincinnati Commercial In Southern States the Republican party i From a Missouri Letter in the Cincinnata Commercial. In Southern States the Republican party is rapidly degenerating into a mere machine for office and the spoils, embracing the cliques that use political disabilities to maintain their hold to or counties, the rings which plunder some States so audaciously, and the majority of Federal officials. These cliques and tings in Missouri were able to overcome, in convection, a stronger pody of liberal Republicans than can propably be found in any Southern State. Some men will rely upon the use of force by Grantifa candidate, to save their States. Some care nothing about the States, if they can retain office by the election of Grant through votes eisewhers, and nothing for the party if they are to lose office through his failure to be nominated. Some care nothing about State or party, if they can retain hold upon their counties; and some men will go to the Convention as goods to auction, and sell their votes as they did in the Convention of 1868. While these officials, rincar, cliques, and speculators are united by the strongest of all ties, sell-interest in efforts to control the party, the liberal Republicans in many States are without recognized or efficient leaders, and so disheartened and disgusted as to the position and prospects of the party at the South that some of them will make no effort. It is probable, then, that the Grant machine will secure the delogations from most of the Southern States, and especially in those which are most certain to cast a popular majority against Grant. It is not well for a party where its noninsitions are controlled by delegates who have no electoral voice behind them, and if Republicans are whether will go to the Convention prepared to give very little weight to delegates of the rottenborough sort, sent up to nominate a man for whom their States will not vote.

Neverthless, in some Southern States the liberal Republicans have the power to control delegations, if they work carnestly and unitedly, not for any man,

Neverthless, in some Southern States the liberal Republicans have the power to control delegations, if they work earnestly and unitedly, not for any man, nor even against Grant personally, but for the principles upon which he has made wer. It is enough to say that those States in which the Republican party is most sure of electoral votes for its eanddale are precisely those in which the largost proportion of Republicans are opposed to Grant. But in those States, if rumors persistently circulated do not wholly mislead, the operators for Grant intend to rule or to rain, and if they cannot carry the reguler conventions, will soint, hold separate conventions, and send delegations of their own to the National Convention, hoping that both delegations may be admitted, each to cast one-half the vote of the State. This trick was resorted to in many counties in Missouri; and it so openly declared that the Grant men will resort to it, not as to Missouri only, but say other in which they have not the popular strength to command opency declared that the Grant men will resort to it, not as to Missouri only, but say other in which they have not the popular strength to command a regular delegation. In view of the last that the managers in that interest are so generally men who have personal motives for their efforts, you may be sure that desperate re-nedies will be used to control voice in convention from Southern States, if Grant seems likely to be delegated there, Probably there are to-day not ten thousand Republicans in all Missouri who are in favor of his nomination, yet the Grant men here will earn their office; by sending some sort of delegation for him. It they have to meet in a back office in the dark to choose it.

sending some sort of delectation for him. I they have to meet in a back office in the dark to choose it.

You may judge 'that Republicar's of Missouri, whose business intercourse w'n the South and North leads them to consuit it is interests and know the feelings of both sections, feel a hitle like Sinbad the salior, when yielden with unto death by the old man of the sea. They can see that the Republican marty can never year as long as it is ridden and strangied by an, litheral policy and the Grant machine. Some of them are 'sick of politics' consee not light or hope; and having no faith in Democrate, and no hope in 'New Departures,' sit down as the deck of the leaking soip and cry about it. Some are launching the life-boat of fearless fidelity to principle, and do not care whether anybody calls it a "new movement" or "treachery to the Republican party." They know that the West detests protection and the South proscription, and that livemen of all parties are sick of senseless and criminal wrangling over war issues. They are not aired to yot ell alone, if need on, for ideas and men worthy the support of an honest citizen.

Now, if then like these all over the country, instead of sixting on deck or getting out raits and lifeboats, would set themselves at work as one man to heave the Grant carro overboard, get at the leak and storit, the Republican ship might be saved. But will they?

Grant's Frantic Lifert for Repemination.

Grant's Frantic Liffort for Renomination.

From Frank Lenie's Rustrated N. sepaper. From Grant has done, and is doing, more to Gen. Grant has done, and is doing, more to

Attends a Universalist Church on Sunday.

From the Louisville Courter Journal.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Horace At 7 c'clock yesterday morbing Mr. Horace Greeley arrived in ans city on his return trip from the South, and entered his characteristic signature on the register of the Gait House. He was accompanied by Gen. E. A. Merrit. Time has dealt kindly with the vouerable editor of the Tribune. The nealthy freshness of youth beams in his round, unwinkled face, his massive head is fringed with gray hair, his step is a little snambling, though wonderfully elastic or one who has trodden a rather rough path in a long journey through life, and his form is but slightly bent. His appearance indicates power, rather, however, of one who makes it felt through his writings than by his words; it compols respect rather than commands it. He was dressed in a black alpeac coat, light yest, and dark-colored pants, and on his head was a broad-brimmed straw hat, just a little weather-beaten. There was nothing outre in his costume, either as to material or fit; it was simply a comfortable travelling suit.

In the foreneon Mr. Greeley attended the Church of the Messiai (Unitarian), on the corner of Fourth and York streets. After dinner he prepared to resume his journey homeward.

On his return North, he said he had spoken at several boints—just talked to the people. The only place where he had delivered a "speecin" was at Memphis. He had been invited to speak there, and he did not see how he could well refuse. Of the

Memphis. He had been invited to speak there, and he did not see how he could well refuse. Of the South generally he received a lavorable impression. Texas he entogized. The process made by that State was extraordinary. Its future would be great indeed. In four years its population would be decided. The only bar to its development was the defective means of communication, but this would soon be remedied. Cattle there at present were worth only ten dollars a head. Roads are to be made scross the State, opening up a wide field for agricultural enterprise, and in two years a line will be finished running disaconally through the country, intersecting other roads, and affording a ready access to the markets.

agricultural enterprise, and in two years a line will be finished running diagonally through the country, intersecting other roads, and affording a ready access to the markets.

Regarding the social condition of the Southwest, he said that while pointies had an influence—a very perceptible influence—yet he was mad to see that the people were ready to unite whenever agricultural or commercial interests were to be considered. He was not withing to conceale that injustice had been done to the South in attributing to crimes of whatever nature a political motive. The State of Mississiph, he thought, was in a deplorable condition. There was more of "the old feeling" existing there tam perhaps in any of the other Southern States; the extraordinary amount of waste land was against the good opinion of the enterprise and incellingnee there; the crors were most misorable. "Whenever you find," he laid down as a rule infallible, "that a disturbance has taken place between the blacks and the whites, be sure that the cause of its political." The incidents connected with the Yerger case clearly originated, he thought, in political differences.

It is had poincy for any single State to devote its energies to any one product or industry exclusively. In diversity of industrial pursuits lies the secret of commercial and social prosperity. The tariff on imported machiners is not detrimental to the advancement of the South. Take, he said, the manufacture of ploughs. There are at least four hundred plauging manufactures in the country. Intense connection to the result, Ploughs are made in this country better than juny where else in the world, and at prices within the means of the powerst planters.

It was impossible in the very short time in which Mr. Greeley spoke on the above topics, not to be convinced of the assoute sincerity and real benevalent intentions of the man; but it was equally clear that he has a most firm conviction trait if the South is form time to time marked out for it. The gos-

is to be benefied it most follow in the course has from time to time marked out for it. The go-pel according to Horace is the way, the truth, and the life; to disregard his message is death.

The Return of the Hou. Horace Greeley Met by a San Reporter, who Carries hi Carpet-bag to the Office of the Faise-Re

At half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Hon, Horace Greeley of Texas returned to this cit from his Scuthern tour. He was met on Broadwa below Ann street, by a Sun reporter on his way up. II was alone. The reporter discried him ahead son ten paces, carrying in his right band a large-size common enamelied carpet-bag, worth about seventy five cents. On his left arm was his white overcoa The weight of the carpet-bag caused him to ro from side to side like a ship in a storm. He looke. much fatigued. A number of boot blacks and news boos kept at a respectful distance behind him. After he had passed him, the reporter turned and looked back at the Hon. Horace Greeley. It was a slame, he thought, for so great and good a man to be so weighted lown. Turning, he approached hir. Greeley and said; "Permit me, Mr. Greeley, to carry your carpetbag."

Mr. Greeley at once transferred his carpet-bag to the Sun reporter. Its weight was at least fifty pounds. With a sigh of relief, Mr. Greeley assumed a more erect position. He did not roll from side to side, as he had done before.

"How is your health, Mr. Greeley?" said the reporter.

porter.
"I am much fatigued with my four weeks' journey. My health is good." ney. My health is good."

Nothing more was said until they arrived at Print-

ing House square. The reporter was immersed in deep thought. He could not help thought of Chrimanstas and the ancient Greeks and Romans. The memory of Abraham Lincoln, too, came up in his mind, the second day after the evacuation of Richmond, the reporter saw Abraham Lincoln arrive in that city on a gunboot. He carried his own carrettag to the Jeff. Davis mansion. The bag looked precisely like that which Mr. Greeley carried yestereday. With these thoughts on his mind, the resource, oblivious of surrounding objects, involuntarily directed his way across the square toward the SUN office. He was awakened from his revery by Mr. Greeley, who said:

"Hailot this way to the Tribune."

Turning quickly, the reporter denosited the carpet-hag on the counter of the Tribune office. Mr. Greeley, without saying. "Thank you," went for his letter-box, and passed on into his sanctum. Mr. Greeley was dressed in while linen pantalooms, black alpaca cout, and wide-brimined atraw hats I exas style.

Buffalo Gond on Grant. Buffalo Gond on Grant.

In a speech in Tremont Temple, Boston, on Tuesday night, Buttelo Gond said that Gen. Washington, as he calls the President, invited him and these other chiefs to the big house to have a talk with them. He thought when he got there he would hear a straight story; that his heart would be made giad by the talk that Washington inglat give them; but he was disappointed, and he taines that Washington is not much of a chief. [Applause.]

THE IMPOSING OF SEQUIES OF ARCH. BISHOP DARBOY.

The Burial of the Clerical Victims of the Commune-An Impressive Spectacle in Notre Bame-A Memento of the Attempt to Destroy the Cathedral-All Paris is Mourning.

ver the remains of the five clerical victims of the ommune were solemn and impressive. Notre Jame was grandly arrayed. The central object in the solemn pomp was a gorgeous cata/alque, con-taining the remains of the Archbishop, surrounded by minor structures, bearing the corpses of Da-guerry, the Curé of the Madelaine: Suret, the Grand Vicar of the diocese; Becourt and Sabat'es. The coffin of the Archbishop was covered with to call of black velvet, embroidered, and enricked with massive silver cross. Thousands of tapers were ourning in silver candelabra, and the incense vesels were also silver. The floor was covered with

Paris, June 7 .- The interal ceremonies to-day

black cloth, and the pulpit was vered with black auze, bespangled with silver stars. The transepts, 150 feet votde, appeared buge bear cause of black drapery, which covered every statue except those of the V crin and child, and St. Denis, the first Bishop of Paris.

In the midst of all were the black and charred re-mains of the Bishop's chair and his throne, also half burn ed, with which the Communists endeavored to care the Cathedral, was left intact, as a meme sto of the crime.

The weather was dult. Along the route of pros cession the windows and streets were crammed with spectators. The bells were tolling. A salute of guns were fired. A strong force of regulars with cession.

The funeral car of the Archbishop was covered with silver, and was drawn by six horses. Another beautiful car containing the remains of Suret fol The procession reached the cathedral at 11 o'clock. Inside, the vast edifice was crowded with members

of the Assembly, priests, and Sisters of Charity.
At 11 o'clock the priests' deputies, with military nusic, left the chancel and proceeded to the great doers, which were graped in black, to meet the The chanting was then begun and outside was

leard the beating of drums, the pealing of trumpets, and the rearing of drama, the prantice of the rearing of dramon.

At the elevation of the host the firing was repeated. The sitar was magnificently decorate and the service was long and solenn. Macmaion. Prusye Vinoy. L'Admirault, and Favre, were present.

The New Orleans loundation.

New Orleans, June 7.—There was a strong outheast wind with rain on Lake Potchartrain this vening. The water in the city has fallen two nches in the past twenty-four hours, and is now aree inches below high water mark. The neutral three inches below high water mark. The neutral stround on Canal street is clear of water nearly to Claibourne street.

Lesside the police and charity boats, there are hundreds of small craft engaged in passenger traffic, and are as thick around the neutral grounds on Canal street as venicles at a race course, and boatmen are as solicitous for patronage as depot cabenes.

men.

The boats are required to carry lights, and after dark the spectacle attracts many people to view it.

Five thousand loaves of bread, and other articles in proportion, are distributed daily.

A disagreeable ador arises all along the border of the overflowed district from the stagmant water and decaying vegetable and animal matter.

HOURS OF LEISURE.

The Manhattans and Magnolias in Central Parks Brooklyn Juniors vs. Tony Pastors on the Capito-ne Ground to-day. The New York Caledonian Club will enjoy their

LONG ISLAND.

This evening a branch of Mr. Bergh's Society is to organized in Flushing. The house of Eagle Hose Company in Jamaica has been closed because it has been made the receptacite of stolen goods. James Maher of Plushing, while intoxicated yearday, turned his wife and family out of doors after hamefully abusing them.

The ship Pacific went schore off Southampton on Sunday wight. She was floated off after throwing over speard 1,000 tons of nig iron.

BASE BALL NOIES. The Unknown Base Bail Club, who say they are o lobsier caters, with to toe the line with the Dans In a match between the Corners and Maggolia Base Bail Crubs, the former defeated the latter by a leare of 25 to 6. The game between the Forest Citys of Rockford and the Olympics of Washington, vesterday, was terminated by a furious rain storm after three inning had been played. The Forest City Club made 1 in the first, and the Olympics 4 in the third inning.

To-day the Flyaways and Silver Stars on the Union Ground, for the championsing of the junion clubs. On the ith the Forest City of Rockford play a second game with the Mutuals. On the lifth the Caiseago and Mutuals play their second game.

FLASHES FROM THE OCEAN CABLES. Lord Normanby, the new Governor of Queens-and, is expected in June. Immense quantities of gold are obtained from the alcdonian reef, New Zealand. The gold yield of New South Wales has improved of the extent of nearly 15,000 ounces. fleavy floads in the interior of South Agerralia have not a stop to the operations of the constructors of the Overland Telegraph. Great floods have devastated a large part of New outh Wales. The losses were immease, the early heat crop being almost entirely ruined. The Governor of New South Wales has forwarded petition to England braving the British Government americk Fill Islands to New South Wales.

Work has been begun on the new Small-pox Head East New York to-day will decide whether sta At a meeting of the Police Board resterday, atroiman Muden was fined one day's pay for over expirit insect, and Booman O'Donnell was line a tree days' pay for getting tigut. Justice Lynch yesterday committed Urlah Peca ind Aribur De Witt on the charge of robings Patrox birns of \$1650 on Monday right on the Hunterly load. One held and gagged Parns while the other field his pockets.

Mr. Angust Busch, a German, aged 50 years, com-nited suic de at the house of Theodore Rommon, \$2 frondway, within the high concerne was a not feel, a Tuesday might, by taking arsone. He was is the Tuesday might, by taking arsone. He was is the amount was reduced to poverty. The weighted mood

et Briosiyn, vesterday, and ran into the Livy C. Murmay's carriage, M.s. Murmay was far and presed up and presed up and presed by the actions. She was farent Lyman's house in Warren streat. Dr. Caldi

NEW JERSEY.

Tile strawberry crop is a failure. Ann Levup died in the Jersey City Hospitsi yes-iday siter an hour's blooss. Arthur Worden was drowned in the bay at Green-ilie yesterday while bathing. Anumber of Newara misses have organized a oating cinb, and will practice twice a week on the

George Buchter, the Paterson German who sta-tempted to cut his throat, was yearrday sent to the Lunatic Asylum. Paterson's municipal difficulties were argued be-ore the Supreme Court at Trenton yesterday, but no-lectation was reacted.

decision was reacted.

Daniel Jonst, of Painsville, Pa., dropped dead of the deck of his boat, which was lying in the fire d. cks. Jersey City, on Tuesday of it.

John O'Raum, late City Tressurer of Trenton. is a defaulter in \$9,336.74, and the City Solicitor has been directed to prosecute his bondsman. A farmer named Gordon, of Lyon's Farns, set are to his house in two places on Tuestay and then gave an abarm. The citizens extuguished the fames. Gordon was locked up. He is supposed by he locked